THE ROYAL LOVERS.

The Happy English Tar. Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh.

A LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE.

His Two Wounds-A Bullet in Australia, Cupid's Dart in St. Petersburgh.

THE APPROACHING NUPTIALS.

Sketch of the Russian Bride, Princess Maria Alexandrovna.

LONDON, Jan. 5, 1874. Americans may like to be told something about His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, who is about to marry the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, and who is, in consequence, for the time being,

the hero of European courts.

Alfred Albert Ernest, Duke of Edinburgh and carl of Kent, is the third child and second son of n Victoria, and was born on the 6th of Aut, 1844. It being a tradition in the royal family of England that the second son should enter the navy. Prince Alfred's education was directed towards nautical studies from the day when he was old enough to play with a toy ship. Had been the son of Fielding's Commodore Trunnion, and had Smollett's Lieutenant Bowling been more early to tales of the sea and to the mysteries of knot splicing, sail furling and reefing. His wet se was a saflor's wife, his first servant a saflor and his first tutor a naval chaplain. From these ee trainers of his childhood he learned that the first of professions was the navy and the British navy the first of navies; and had he been inclined obt these facts, Marryatt's novels, which were put into his hands as soon as he had passed out of nursery, would have been sufficient to dispel all scepticism. It is singular enough, by the way, hat Marryatt, who was thus brought into request to fire a royal prince's marine seal, and who has also done so much by his writngs to convert other English boys into midshipmen-Marryatt had been in very bad odor with the ast of Britain's sallor kings, William IV. A First Lord of the Admiralty, having one day proposed his name for promotion and for knighthood, His ajesty gave a start and exclaimed, "Marryatt! why, he is the man who wrote against press-gangs nd who has suggested all sorts of reforms in his vels. I shall do nothing for him." And nothing was ever done for the author of "Peter Simple" and "Midshipman Easy." Press-gangs were abolished, and all the reforms Marryatt-had advocated were adopted, but the reformer shared the had moved to ply his pickage against abuses. books being highly approved of by the present

and what with Marryatt's novels, Cook's travels and histories of Columbus, Drake, Vasco di Gams, Raleigh, Prince Aifred had more than was needed to make him long for a sea life. At eight he was could already handle a pair of sculls and paddle a time he was twelve he could climb up a rope lad-der or swarm up a mast as nimbly as any of the tion to this he was thoroughly grounded in mathematics, and his father, with a kindly loresight, gave him an excellent music master, saying that music would be a boon to him in long evenings on cruse. This has proved to be true. Prince Alfred is the only one of the royal princes who can play on an instrument of music; but he and his fiddle are household words in all the British harbors from Portsmouth to the Cape, and between them they have helped to while away the tedinm of many an evening which yarns. Prince Alfred was thirteen when he was sent up to pass his examination as a midshipman, having been dispensed from the customary two years on board the Britannia schoolship. He passed very class man-of-war, the Euryalus, the Queen's com-mands being that he should be treated exactly like other midshipmen-in fact, that he should rough it.

MIDSHIPMAN PRINCE ALFRED. These commands are invariably given in such cases. They excite much enthusiasm in news-papers, and are always loyally disobeyed. Prince Alfred had a hammock like the other "mites," but it was slung in a private cabin; he dined at the captain's table, too, instead of messing with his comrades off the regulation pea soup and junk, and he had an equerry on board to see that he pursued his studies and did not get into scrapes. For all this, being a boy of lively spirits and most sociable disposition, he was always glad when he could slip away from the eyes of tutor and cap-tain and put himself on a seeming equality with the middles. I say "seeming" equality, because boys are not less alive to royal rank and pocket money than their eld rs and certainly the young Prince saw no greater risks of rough treatment in the room than in the state cault.
middles koo-tooed to him, laughed at his jokes, ate of the good things which his liberal allowance could purchase, and could never be quite prevailed upon to call him Alfred, as he desired or politely pretended to desire. They compromised the matter by calling him nothing at all—neither Prince, Sir nor Royal Highness—though, among themselves, the nickname they gave him was "Downy"—an allusion, perhaps, to the well-feathered condition of the royal reefer's rest. In court piographies, when a Queen's son is being sketched, he is always described as feeling impa tient with those who show him too great respect; it would be ignorance of human nature, however, to take this notion for granted. Transparen but when a boy is brought up to see bent backs and smiling lips continually about him, when he is ments, he can have no particular taste for the bluff truth which ordinary youngsters are to blurt out among one another. royal prince naturally gets to feel that he is somehow made of different clay to the rest of the world, and all one can fairly ask of him is that he shall not push this beautiful belief in himself too far. Prince Alired did not push at too far. Being so often told he was clever, handsome, witty and irresistible he may not have thought it was necessary to mistrust these soothing assurances; but his own good sense early periority by a tangible fact now and then, and when opportunities for so doing offered themselves he gladly seized them. One night, having amused himself by cutting down the hammock of a brother midshipman (the Hon. E. Yorke) while the latter was asleep in it—an old piece of fin much relished on board—he found himself confronted by the indignant invitation of Mr. Yorke to "peel off his jacket and fight." The invitation was accepted there and then, and the two had it out comfortably among the guns until separated by the marine sentry, who only kurried up, however, when each had a black eye and a bloody nose. This little incident made fast friends of Prince Alfred and Mr. Yorke, who later became his antagonist's equerry, and it served to make the Prince highly popular in the Euryalus. But another escapade which occurred soon after occasioned still greater satisfaction to the middles. The Euryalus being in the port of Cronstadt one winter Prince Alfred and a friend obtained leave to go ashore for a day. Instead of returning at night,

however, they started off for St. Petersburg with-

from hotel to hotel, and at last the truants were found and reshipped under escort. For this freak the Prince was placed in arrest and sentenced by his Captain to lose a year of his service time; but after twelve months' good conduct the penalty was remitted, and at the age of seventeen

PRINCE ALFRED OBTAINED HIS SUB-LIEUTENANCY. The promotion came earlier than it would have done in the case of an ordinary midshipman, but it was quite proper that it should do so, for the Prince's position as a midshipman was anomalous. In every harbor where the Euryalus cast anchor the loyalty or courtesy of the natives, according as they were British subjects or foreigners, induced them to get up festivities in honor of Queen Vic-toria's son. The port admirals would ask him to dinner, the town councils presented him addresses, and ladies were, of course, everywhere eager to dance with him and beg him for his photograph. More than once the Queen expressed her wish that these compliments should cease, but the desire was more easy to convey than to gratify, for in some of the British colomes any snub offered to the enthusiasm of the people would have been taken as an unkindness. So, as were enlivened by banquet after banquet and ball after ball. He played a capital knife and fork, as do most men braced in sea air, and was an inde-fatigable waitzer. It was contrived, however, ship should be kept cruising as long as possible on the cruise, and during these months amid water one must do the Lieutenant Prince the justice to say that he worked hard and intelligently. His Captain had had no difficulty in persuading him that in these days of scientific gunnery and ship building a naval officer who wishes to discharge his duty efficiently must spend a good deal of his time among books. Prince Alfred did not wish to obtain and hold his captaincy merely by right of birth and to hear it whispered everywhere that he was an amiable simpleton who could not tell a bowsprit from a marlinespike. He set to work with a will, mastering the difficulties of his profession, and between-whiles perfected himself on the fiddle to the delight, as above said, of those whom he admitted to his friendship. PRINCE ALPERD A CAPTAIN.

It was thus that in a brief time the sub-lieuten-ant qualified himself for his lieutenancy, and was thence, after eighteen months, promoted to be a captain and to command his present ship, the Galatea. He was then just of age and had been created Duke of Edinburgh and supplied by Parliament with the usual grant of £15,000 a year, to which was superadded \$10,000 per annum by his mother, and the free use of Gloucester House as his residence. The Duke now began to be seen more often at Court and his coming there was always welcomed as a fresh, healthy breeze. Owing to his rougher experience of life he was more sharp-witted than his brothers, less constrained in his talk and, in short, "a better fellow" all round. He was his brother's favorite, the pet of his sisters and in some degree the wonder of the chamberlains, who winced to see him tread laughingly over etiquette when it pleased him to do so. He was, moreover, a first rate deliverer of after dinner speeches and earned much honor at the divers banquets, agricultural, Masonic or civic which form the chief encumbrance of British princely social duties. On the other hand, he cut rather an extraordinary figure in the hunting field, and more than once narrowly escaped breaking his neck in pounding at a thickset hedge as if he would knock it over. instead of clearing it. After a particularly awk-ward fall one dull day with the Queen's staghounds he gave up hunting as a regular habit, and betook himself, in preference, to shooting, in which he is a better proficient. In London one of his great pleasures is to stroll about alone on foot and to see things for himself. He is a member of White's and the United Service Club, and frequently spends his evenings at the former place, taking a hand at courts or sitting astride a chair in the smoking room, with a cigar in his mouth, recounting anecdotes of his travels. Now and then he goes down to the House of Lords, listens attentively to the debate, but does not vote. During the opera season he is a pretty constant attendant at one or other of the two houses, and may generally be seen fitting visits to the ladies he knows. He prefers German music to French, and Christine Nilsson to Adelina Patti. As regards dancing, waltzing is his forte now as it was when he was a midshipman, and the a tuneful piece of music enough.

THE DUKE AND THE PRINCESS MARIE. of the Grand Duchess Marie some years ago, when he was still a lieutenant, and she a rather precocious but very sweet faced girl of fourteen. Sailors are famed for romantic and deep rooted atnents, and Prince Alfred's wooing formed no exception to the general rule. Whenever he could slip away either to Russia or to any watering place about Europe, where the Princess hap-pened to be, off he went, and it may be supposed that the Emperor of Russia early decided upon sanctioning the match, for the mutual affection of the young lovers was known in court circles long before it was officially announced. The Grand Duchess speaks English fluently and is said to be fond of English novels, especially Dickens' and Miss Braddon's, She will bring her husband a dowry of 1,000,000 roubles down and £20,000 a year, which will make of the Duke one of the richest uncrowned princes in Europe. As is well known, the Duke of Edinburgh is heir to his uncle, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and will one day rule over that small but snug principality should it not be swallowed up by Prince Bismarck. He is sure to make a good prince and a popular one it his after life corresponds to the first part of his career. He has never made an enemy with the exception of the Fenian O'Donnel, who shot at him in Sydney five years ago, pretexting some slight he It may be supposed, however, though they hanged him for this offence O'Donnel was a lunatic, else he would have known that a princes courtiers are not people to whose whims men of sense

A Charming Trooper-The Beauty and Graces of the Fair Princess—The Cere-mony—How the Betrothal Happened— Its Reception by the British Press.

The greatest social event during the year 1874 is the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, K. G., K. P., the second son of Queen Victoria, with the beautiful and accom-plished Princess Maria Alexandrovna of Russia. For months the European press has teemed with genial articles touching the importance and desirability of this union—a union which is a true love

THE GRAND DUCHESS MARIA is nineteen years of age, and has recently been travelling in the south of Europe with her mother the Empress, who is the daughter of the Grand Duke Louis 11. of Hesse Darmstadt. The Czar has had seven children—six sons and one daughter— of whom the eldest son died suddenly in Nice in

While the Empress and Grand Duche residing in Naples they were visited by the Duke of Edinburgh, who accompanied them in their visits to Pompeii, Vesuvius, and other places of interest in the neighborhood. Even then it was understood that the relations subbetween the illustrious couple had reached a point where only the formalities were wanting to the completion of the engagement. As already stated, the betrothal was sanctioned on Friday at Jugen-heim. The Grand Duchess who is about to become a member of the English Royal family is extremely popular with all with whom she comes in contact, and is described by those who have had opportunities of seeing her during her stay on the shores of the Mediterrameanor. She does not resemble ber mother, who has full bine eyes, whereas those of the Grand Duchess are small and half closed. Without pre-

patica, which implies expression and sweetness of

The announcement of

THE BOYAL BETROTHAL was most sympathetically received at St. Peters-burg, both on account of the sincere interest feit in the amiable Princess and also as an earnest of good relations between the two countries to whom the amaneed belong. Princess Maria Alexandrovna is Honorary Colonel of the Yamburg regiment of Unians, and her photograph in the uniform of this gallant troop, czapka on head with the white sultans gracefully handing down. with the white sultana gracefully hanging down, the service of all the Russias. Her Majesty's arrival in the Russian capital would be appreciated as one of the most gratifying events in the history of the Court, and perhaps, even of the country. It is believed in Russia Count Chonvaioff, when he visited England a few months ago in order to arrange the Asiatio to settle certain preliminary questions incidents to the matrimonial project recently announced Unfortunately Count Chouvaloff was prevented from attending the betrothal at Hei berg Castle, his father having died suddenly at Carlsbad, and the duty devolving upon the son of conveying the remains to the family estate of Artimaya, on the Finnish frontier.

The union, it may be fairly said, offers

The Princess, we are given to understand, will retain the faith—that of the orthodox Greek Church—in which she has been born and bred; but the children of the royal pair, it their union should be blessed with offspring, will, it is stated, be brought up in the Protestant creed of this country. In point of rank and station the Prince and Princess will stand upon an equal footing, and both Russia and England will have just cause to be proud of members of their reigning dynasties. To speak first of the bride, she is the daughter of the Czar of all the Russias, the sister of the Czarowitz, des tined one day, according to the ordinary probabili ties of life, to ascend the throne of Russia as Alexander III. As to the royal bridegroom, apart from his rank as prince of the blood royal of England, he is the heir to the dukedom of Coburg, the brother-in-law of the Crown Prince of Gerand bridegroom are connected by a kindred family tie of almost blood relationship with the Crown Prince of Denmark and the King of Greece. In the whole "Almanach de Gotha" there will not be found the names of any royal couple entitled to claim kinship with so many and so powerful sovereigns. In these democratic days the dignity of royal dynasties depends rather on the magnitude of their possessions and on the great-ness of their power than on the antiquity of their lineage. The Guelphs, it is true, were sovereign princes centuries before

THE ROMANOPPS
were heard of in the ranks of royalty, and the Prince, as the son of Queen Victoria, stands in the succession to a throne which was great and powerful for hundreds of years before Russia emerged from barbarism. On the other hand, the Emperor of Russia may fairly claim to be the equal of any European sovereign in rank and dignity; and the children of this Angio-Russian union may justly boast hereafter with equal pride that their father was a son of England and their mother a daughter of Russia. We have no doubt that the royal marriage will give rise upon the Continent to any number of ingenious rumors of international aillances and secret compacts. But we are convinced that the union between the houses of Romanoff and Guelph "possesses," to use the stereotyped phrase, "no political sign If the real or supposed interests of the two empires of England and Bussia should ever come into collision the natural policy of the governments of London and St. Petersburg is not likely to be affected by the fact that an English Prince is the son-in-law of the Czar or a Muscovite Princess the daughter-m-law of the Queen. The tie units than that which will henceforth bind the English royal family to that of Russia; and yet this connection has never hindered either Prussis or Russis from pursuing its own objects, without regard to the wishes or interests of the State with which it had these close bonds of family kinsnip. Yet, in a sense spart from and higher than all diplomatic action, this marriage does, we think, symbolize the growing connection between Great Britain and Russia. After all, with the possible and doubtful exception of China, the empires ruled over by Queen Victoria and the Emperor Alexander are the greatest States in the world.

A GOEGEOUS PRESENT.

A large silver gilt plateau was made at Wolver-Duke of Edinburgh. It presents the appearance of a model of the Collseum, and is surmounted by ornaments after the manner of pinnacles. It is sur rounded at the base by bonquet holders and parian figures of the seasons, bearing fruit stands. It stands sixteen inches, is over two feet in diameter at the spex and weighs eighty-four pounds. The height to the top of the cake when on the plateau will be nine feet.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN ART. There is likely to be some permanent visible record of the splendid ceremonials, as Mr. Chevalier, the artist who accompanied the Duke of Edin-burgh round the world and the Prince of Wales to ourga round the world and the Prince of Wales to Vienna, has been commissioned to paint three pictures of the wedding—one for the Queen, one for the Prince of Wales and one for the bridegroom himself. These commissions are the result of the satisfaction which the artist has given by his pictures of the National Thanksgiving Day, painted for the Queen.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

Memorial Services for Miss Bulkley and Miss Waggstaff, Lost at Sea in the Great Disaster-Touching Eulogies.

RYE, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1874.

Memorial services for Miss Bnikley and Miss Waggstaff, lost on the Ville du Havre, were held in Christ church this afternoon. An immense con-course was present, including a large number of friends of the family from the city. The fioral tributes were numerous and costly, and in every

The Rev. C. B. Brewster, present rector of Christ church, spoke of the beautiful Christian lives of the departed, and said that there was probably not a house in Rye in which sorrow had not been felt for the sad event. Miss Bulkley was active in all church work, faithful in her Sabbath school duties and in her visits to the poor. She moved from house to house as an angel of light and mercy. She died bravely in the sea, she who was so loved, and leaves ner life to earth as a precious legacy. The Rev. R. F. Alsop, her former pastor, now of Pittsburg, followed Mr. Brewster in a glowing and impressive eulogy. He could not tell why the disaster was permitted by God; but when there was not a sparrow that faileth without His notice we might be sure that mighty vessel, which bore within its bosom many of God's dear children, did not go down unnoticed by Him. The spirit of God moves upon the waters now as in the days of the creation. It is one of the darkest mysteries of His providence, yet we must feel that it was all right. There is already a light in the darkness from the precious lives that were lost. Miss Bulkley was ready for death. She was not afraid of death. She had given her whole heart to Christ, and death had no terrors for her. She carried sunshine wherever she went, and was a benediction and blessing to all around her. Her's was indeed an extraordinary Christian character, and such a life was a fitting preparation for such a death. With unbiancined cheek, unbroken volce, calm as in her own house, she stood amid the wild dismay have strength to bear the news of our death! Let us pray that they may be christians and meet us howen!" Then, being torn from those she loved, they departed forever out of signt, but as they sank beneath the waves their sonis rested in the arms of God. Both Miss Bukkley and Miss Waggstaff were beautiful in their lives, and in death they were not divided. Look up, then, he said, in conclusion, from your mourning to that brighter home where the happy spirits of our dear ones now dwell. church, spoke of the beautiful Christian lives of the departed, and said that there was probably

ARREST OF A MICHIGAN MURDERER.

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1874. Kornealy, arrested here yesterday on a charge of murder in Michigan in 1872, was to-day identified by a witness from that State. The prisoner is held

THE STATE CAPITAL.

MEW YORK HERALD, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, I

PROSPECTS OF A SHORT SESSION.

The Disposition and Cure of Lunatics.

The Third Avenue Quick Transit Bill-Work on the New Capitol.

It is pretty definitely settled now that we are to

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1874.

have a short session; that, indeed, it will not extend, if at all, a week beyond the 100 days; and this fact has already had the effect of putting the obby on their mettle. Up to yesterday but few of the regular old stagers, whose business it is to buy and sell the commercial members of both houses had put in an appearance, but to-day they have been dropping in one by one from the cars, as though they had belorehand promised one another to be on hand at the Capitol at a given time. The attraction for these birds of prev is not yet visible to ordinary eyes; but it is surmised that this winter they are to make hay while the sun shines n the way of pushing ahead ratiroad jobs which, during a long session, might stand but little show of success. It has been determined by the leaders that the supply and regular appropriation bills, which have always heretofore proved stumbling blocks in the way of an early adjournment, shall, instead of being left over to the closing days of the session, be reported and acted upon before next March. The lobbyists know well that if these bills can be passed upon early they must begin their operations at once if they wish to do a successful business, and hence the present rush of the scamps to the capital. York city, so far as can be judged from pres-New York city, so far as can be judged from present indications, is to receive more than usual attention at their hands, and all sorts of railroad schemes may be expected between now and the February recess. That oid customer, Dan Conover's Wall Street bill, has already put in an appearance, and so has the bill to extend the tracks of the Second Avenue Railroad, while the Third Avenue has already a little job of its own maturing to secure a branch road to the Grand Union depot, and a few other schemers have a plan before the Assembly looking to the building of a road in Forty-second street. The next thing will, doubtless, be a surface railway on Broadway, and when that comes the lobby will have begun its campaign in downright earnest. The Committee on Ways and Means late to-day reported a bill, in answer, as it were, to Mr. Alvord's resolutions of a lew days ago, which appropriates \$200,000 in advance of the regular yearly appropriation for the prosecution of work on the new Capitol. The idea is not so much to keep the work going on as to give employment to deserving workingmen who are now idle. There was again to-day in the Senate a lively debate over the constitutional amendments, and the section of the fourth article which really prevents any redistricting of the Senate districts and which would work such injury to New York and Kings counties proved an apple of discord for both republicans and democrats. If the section is allowed to remain in the amendment, which has some very good features about it, would be defeated by over 100,000 majority in New York and Kings counties.

THE LUNATICES TO BE ATTENDAD TO.

The Innatics always get a good deal of attention at the hands of the Legislature; but, somehow or other, of late years every bill introduced for their benefit has met with disapproval. Mr. Prince has championed their cause ever since 1871, and he bids lair this year, by his very persistence, to gain a straight packet. The bill this time provides that the Governor shall appoint for the city and county of ent indications, is to receive more than usual attention at their hands, and all sorts of railroad

Senator Booth in the Senate and Mr. Spencer in the House to-day introduced the much taiked of Third Avenue Quick Transit bill. Mr. Forbes, the sgent of the Third Avenue Railroad, says that this bill means business, and if the charter is granted the road will be a "rail actuality," as an Irishman would say, in two years.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1874. After the reading of the journal the question octee of the Whole on the proposed amendments to the constitution.

Mr. SELEREG said there was an important ques tion in connection with the resolutions to which he desired to call attention. He quoted from the State constitution relative to the publication of the proposed amendments, and claimed that its spirit had not been compiled with requiring publication of the amendments for three months. True, they were published every day in the State paper, the Albany Evening Journal, but this paper reached but few voters comparatively outside of the city. The resolutions were not properly published, and the people of the State have not had an opportunity or examining the proposed amendments. He had grave lears that the constitution had not been omplied with. or implied with.

Mr. GROSS moved to strike out section 4 of article
s, which provides for an enumeration of the residents of the State in the year 1875, and every tenth

dents of the State in the year 1876, and every tenth year thereafter.

Mr. Bradley (dem.) favored the motion, arguing that the retention of this clause would certainly operate to defeat the amendments, as by their passage great injustice would be done to residents of New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. WOOD (rep.) said he was really surprised to find this fourth section in the resolutions. It was an oversight. He had grave doubts, however, about the power of the Schate to change the proposed amendments. He proposed to postpone further consideration of the resolutions till Friday morning.

morning.

Mr. Wood's motion was carried.

Mr. Wood presented a petition exempting the property of women from taxation.

Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the bill relative to the Sheriff's fees in New York; also for a stenographer in the Superior Court of Buffalo.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Ganson—To allow the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada to hold real estate in Buffalo; also relative to dower; also to confirm the official acts of John Meredith Read, Jr., a commissioner of deeds for the State of New York at Paris.

By Mr. Lond—To amend the charter of Rochester.
By Mr. Coe—To amend the charter of the National Travellers' Insurance Company.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1874 BILLS REPORTED. By Mr. PRINCE-To amend the revised statutes

elative to drawing jurors; also to provide additional compensation for town assessors.

By Mr. Miller—To authorize the Commissioners of Highways in the town of Russia, Oncida county, to build a bridge, which, on motion of Mr. Miller,

was read and passed.

By Mr. Barcheller—To facilitate the construction of the New York and Canada Railroad; also to reimburse purchasers of lands from the State the titles to which have failed.

the titles to which have failed.

Mr. BATCHELLER, From the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced the following bill, intended to lurinsh means wherewith to resume work on the new Capitolis.—The sum of \$200,000, in aphtlipation of the regular appropriation for the new Capitol, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of continuing the work of dressing granite, and if there are no money in the Treasury applicable to the payment of the appropriation the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to borrow, from time to time, such sums as the New Capitol Commissioners may require, not exceeding in the aggregate said sum of \$200,000, and the money so borrowed shall be refunded from the moneys received from taxes levied to meet appropriations for the Capitol. This act to take effect immediately.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Eastman.—To repeal the act for a new prison in the city of New York; also, amending and consolidating the acts relative to the city of Rechester; also, amending the act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Public Parks in the city of New York.

By Mr. PRINCE—Removing the disqualification of aliens from poiding real actate, also, to prevent

incarceration of persons in insane asylums who which to complete the same, necessare are sane. By Mr. MELVIN-To open Thirty-ninth street,

By Mr. Melvin-To open Thirty-ninth street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Woods introduced a bill extending the tracks of the Second avenue railroad. It makes The New Bours as follows:—Commencing in First avenue, at Harlem River, and running thence along said avenue with a double track to Twenty-third street, from Second to First avenue and thence through and along First avenue to Houston street, and thence through and along Houston street, and thence through and along Houston street, and thence through and along Division street, and connect with the single tracks heretofore authorized in said streets; also an additional track in Grand street, from Allen to Porsyth street; also a double track in Ninety-second street, from Second avenue to the East River; a double track in 125th street, from Pirst to Second avenue.

By Mr. O. S. Spencer—To charter the Third Avenue Quick Transit Company of New York.

By Mr. Vender—Amending the act for the better preservation of norse records.

By Mr. Lincoln—To license scavengers and regulate the removal of night soil in New York.

By Mr. Bulkley—Pixing the time for town meetings.

Mr. Barrow introduced a bill to authorize the

late the removal of night soil in New York.

By Mr. Bulkler—Fixing the time for town meetings.

Mr. Barrow introduced a bill to authorize the joint stock fire insurance companies to create a special surplus. It authorizes any existing joint stock fire insurance company to create a special surplus of not less than \$200,000, to be known as a suppersal capital surplus, from the surplus profits of such company, as they are defined and estimated by an act passed in 1883. This surplus is to be invested in such securities as such companies are now by law authorized to invest in, which shall be deposited with the insurance Department of this State, and shall be known as the special capital surplus of fluch company. So long as the surplus shall be kept intact it shall in no case be liable for the payment of any loss or losses, or for any of the liabilities of the company, and if, by reason of any conflagration or accumulation of conflagrations, the ordinary capital of surplus of such company shall become exbausted of impaired the company may elect to apply such capital and surplus to make good any such impairment and to enable it to continue business; or, in lieu thereof, to surrender its then existing assets and appropriate the special capital surplus as an original capital. In case of such surrender and appropriation, the existing policies of such company, excepting those upon which a special liability shall have accrued, shall continue in force and the special capital surplus shall become a security for the payment of any loss or losses thereafter occurring. It is also provided that so much of the reinsurance fund, belonging to such company at the time of any such surrender, as shall be necessary to reinsure the outstanding risks shall not be regarded as any part of the assets to be surrendered and may be retained as such reinsurance fund. The act takes effect immediately on its passage.

By Mr. Shions.—Repealing the Local Option bill. By Mr. WRIGHT,—Requiring legal notices to be published in the town where the parti

reside.

THE THIRD AVENUE QUICK TRANSIT COMPANY.

The following is the text of the act to incorporate the Third Avenue Quick Transit Company, and to secure the speedy construction through the city of New York of a rapid transit railroad: of New York of a rapid transit railroad;—
Serven I.—Robert Squirea, William Remeen, Henry R.
Remsen, Henry Hart, Mattby G. Lane, John B. Hobby,
William J. Valentine, Silvanus S. Riker, Sylvester R.
Comstook, Henry Smith, Jonathan Thoiae, James Boorman Johnston, Thurlow Weed, their associates, succession or assigns or a majority of the same, are herebycreated assigns or a majority of the same, are herebytransit Commany. And by the same are herebytransit Commany. And by the same are herebytransit Commany. And by the same and title shall have succession. The capital
stock of said corporation shall be \$6,00,000 divided into60,000 shares of \$100 each, and the said capital may be in
creased from time to time by a vote of two-thirds of the
stockholders to an amount not exceeding \$10,00,000. But
the said capital and the corporate property of said corporation shall be exempt from taxation, real and personal, as also from assessments or lien or sale for either
axes or assessments, until such time as the net carnings

stocknoteers to an amount not exceeding \$18,00.00. But the said capital and the corporate property of said corporation shall be exempt from taxation, real and personal, as also from sassessments or lien or sale for either axes or assessments, until such time as the net carnings of said corporation shall equal a dividend of eight per stock, but not longer.

Sec. 2.—The principal office of the company shall be in the city of New York, and its business be managed by a board of not less than seven directors, to be elected within thirty days of the passage of this act by the above named corporators of whom a majority shall, by a written deplaration subscribed by them, determine the day when and whore the election shall be held, and shall give notice thereof to each of said corporators herein before named, which notice shall be delivered at or malled to their respective abodes or places of business at least ten days previous to the time of election, and such of the said corporators as shall attend the said election, or there be represented by proxy, shall appoint two tellers to conduct the election and declare the result, and the seven porsons receiving the highest number of votes, each corporators being entitled to one vote, shall be declared divided to the difference of the said company either in person or by proxy. Rach stockholder shall be elected annually by the stockholders of the said company either in person or by proxy. Rach stockholder shall be elected annually by the stockholders of the said company either in person or by proxy. Rach stockholder shall be elected annually by the stockholder shall be given in at least two delily papers published in the city of New York.

Sec. 3.—The corporation hereby created shall have all the rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all the rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all the rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all the rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all the rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all the

same." passed April 2, 1850, and the several acts amendatory thereof, except so har as the provisions of the said
acts are modified by or are inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Sac. 4.—The corporation hereby created is hereby
authorized and empowered to construct maintain and
operate an elevated railroad, with double track railways and adequate structure therefor, above the street
roadway, along the following route:—Commencing at or
near the corner of Ann street and Broadway, running
along Park row and Chatham street to the Bowery;
thence along the Bowery and the Third avenue to the
Harlem River, with the right to construct a branch road
along and over Sast Porty-second street, to connect with
the Central Depot on the Fourth avenue; also a branch
from the terminus herin before authorized in Park row
across Broadway to and into Vesey street at
its intersection with Broadway, and thence
along and through Vesey street to its intersection with Church street, then turning into said
Church street downwards, and thence along and through
Charch street from said Church street toward Greenwich street and thence along and through
Greenwich street the street and thence turning street
to Greenwich street, then turning the corner of Morris
street into Greenwich street along, down and through
Greenwich street to Battery place, and own, along and
through Battery place to the Bolkheal, with branch
along State street to Whitehall street at or near the

through Battery place to Whitehall street, at or near the along State street to Whitehall street, at or near the street of the street of the street and thence along State street and thence along State street and thence along Bowling Green to Battery place aforesaid, with the right to enter upon said Battery place, between Green-tright of the said Corporation is hereby authorised to make and complete all necessary contracts and agrangements the Bulkheed at foot of Sattery place and into and along the piers and docks there situate for the benefit of commarce. And whenever said corporation shall deem it expedient so to do, it may extend a branch or track or meet any other portion of its ratiway track with the New York and Brocklyp bridge at such points of intersection as said (corporation may determine, and when determined is hereby suthorised to extiged its track, or Brocklyp bridge.

The shad Corporation may take and occupy a space not more than fifty feet in width upon and along the street surface or devasted surfaces of the line or lines harterfore, stations, platforms, turn outs, switches and conveniences for the proper working and accommodation of the structure and railway herein authorized to be constructed by the street of the structure and railway herein authorized to be constructed by the street of the structure for maintaining and operating the track of the structure for maintaining and operating the track of the structure and railway herein authorized to the same about eighteen feet in width, and so arranged that there are the structure of the same about eighteen feet in width, and so arranged that there are the street and as the structure and the structure and the structure and the structure and the same cross beam, but afternate in strength, the long-tudined green of the place of the same about eighteen feet in width, and so arranged that

erty, rights, privileges and franchissa of said corporation.

Sac. II.—The corporation hereby created may, to promote the public interests or control and propian of the structure wherever the road may pass over
nearrow streets, or whenever the road may pass over
render such changes destrable for the general good; but
is all cases of such alteration the terral good; but
asfety of the structure shall be maintained.

Sac. 12.—The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of
the city of New York are hereby authorized and diseribe for \$4,000,000 of the stock of the said company, provided that no subscription for said
stock shall be made without the approval of the
Comminishmens of the sinking Fund of said city, and then
only for such amounts within the said ann as the said
commissioners of the city of New York, the
new York, which shall be known a
control of the said company to the said company, provided the said commissioners of the city of New York, the
New York, which shall be known a
control of the said subscription for said
city is directed to lastic, in the name of the Nayor, Alderney York, which shall be known a
control of the said subscription for said
city is directed to lastic, in the name of the Nayor, Alderrepresenting said stock are berely directed. The certification
representing said stock are berely directed for the sayor of
the city of New York, and be sealed with the sayor of
the city of New York at stasted by the Clerk of the
Common Council thereof.

Bald sooks shall be ar interest at a rate not exceeding

sale of said stock, payable at such times as he sha termine, and from the proceeds of aid stockeem and sancel such revenue bonds. Board of Supervisors of the county of New are hefeby luborized him directed to and cause to be raised by tax upon the eby law subject to taxation in the city and could be supervisors of the county of the county of the subject to taxation in the city and could be supervisors of the loans authorise the section, and also to raise in each year, what stock shall become due and payable, the amount ree for such purpose. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to be subscribed by the said Mayor, Aid and Commonalty from that to time, as may be call by said company, and receive the certificates of as said company for the amount at the Mayor, Aidermen and Commonalty in said shall be represented by the Commissioner of Works of said city.

Sac, 13.—This sect shall take effect immediately.

The Senate bill to allow John George Milbur.

The Senate old to allow John George Milburn, an alien, to practice in our State courts coming up for a third reading, Mr. C. S. Srancan moved that it be recommitted, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.

This opened a debate, in which Mr. Weed opposed the motion and Messra. Batcheller and spencer sustained it.

Mr. PRINCE moved to recommit the bill; but the hour for relinquishing the use of the chamber to the State Agricultural Society arriving, the subject was laid on the table, And the House adjourned.

THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1874.

The Canal Board to-day adopted the toll sheet of 1873. It was resolved to make a reduction of nine superintendents and their clerks in the canal. force, and abolish the collector's office at Lyon's Palls.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

Governor Kemper, of Virginia, Late s Confederate General, to Visit President Grant.

As indicated in my despatches several days ago, Governor Kemper, the newly installed Executive of the State, and one of the most famous of the ex-Confederate generals, has received from President Grant, through a mutual friend, a cordial invita-tion to visit him at the White House. Indeed,

President Grant, having read Governor Kemper's inaugural message and been told of some of Remper's campaign speeches on national topics, is very desirous of making his acquaintance.

Governor Kemper is advised by the most eminent men in the conservative party that he ought to avail himself of the President's kind invitation, and as this agrees with his own judgment it is understood that as soon as the pressure of public business will admit he will go to the national capital and present himself at the Presidential mansion.

its and present minsels at the Presidential mansion.

The Virginians regard this friendly overture to their Governor with much satisfaction; especially as Kemper is regarded as a representative of the fighting men of the Confederacy, who laid down their arms in good faith and who, while absting not one jot of belief in the justice of the "lost cause," yet confess that it is lost and heartily and honestly yield obedience and devotion to the national flag, and who believe in the future greatness of this nation and are proud to be of its citizeus.

HENRY A. WISE.

His Serious and Threatening Illness.

Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise, the best known of the surviving Virginia statesmen, is seriously ill at his residence in this city, from the effects of two carbuncies, one on the back of his neck and the other on the right hip.
Ordinarily, these might not greatly endanger his life, but he is quite feeble from his lliness of a year sgo, and the suffering he has been called upon to endure for a week past has been so lintense as to arouse serious apprehensions as to the result of his case. A surgical operation has just been performed which has somewhat relieved him of pain, but it is impossible to say that it has also removed him from danger.

His house is daily visited by prominent citizens of both parties and the most distinguished members of the Legislature; and, while rew agree with him in his erratic political course of recent years, the whole body of the people anxiously hope for his recovery. carbuncies, one on the back of his neck and the

THE VIRGINIA DUELLO.

A Jury Empanelled in the Virginia Hustings Court to Try W. Page Mc-Carty for Killing John B. Mordeeat in a Duct. RICHMOND, Jan. 21, 1874.

The trial of W. Page McCarty, charged with killing John B. Mordecal in a duel near this city last May, is about to commence in the Hustings Court. May, is about to commence in the Hustings Court. McCarty was himself severely wounded, and until this month has not been out of his room.

From the high social position of the principals and seconds and on account of the dramatic incidents connected with the bloody meeting, the trial of McCarty and the four seconds is destined to excite more of public attention than is usually accorded to criminal trials in Virginia. Twelve out of sixteen of the required venire men, from which the jury will be drawn, were readily obtained in this city today out of a tales of less than 100 men. The others necessary will doubtless be gotten to-morrow.

row.

The prosecuting attorney is confident of his ability to prove the occurrence of the duel and all important facts connected therewith, even without calling upon the accused to testify against each other, as he has the right to do under the

JAY COOKE'S CREDITORS.

Judge Cadwalader Opposed to a Com-mittee-His Decision Reserved. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1874.

Judge Cadwalader heard a number of the

creditors of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. upon the propriety of granting further time for voting upon the appointment of a committee. The Judge said he wished the creditors to understand that a trustee under the forty-third section of the Bankruptcy act would have no greater power that an

trustee under the forty-third section of the Bankruptcy act would have no greater power that an
assignee. Such funds as were payable to the
bearer could be distributed in specie as readily by
an assignee as by a trustee. He would nke to be
informed definitely whether the creditors preferred
the administration of this estate by a trustee or
an assignee free from restraint, or by a trustee
compelled by

AN OVERRIDING COMETTEE.

If the appointment of a committee was really
desired by the creditors, and could be confirmed
by him, he would certainly give an ample opportunity for bringing in an entire vote, and the
Register would have discretion to continue adjourned sittings from day to day for a reasonable
time to complete the vote. The trustee, except as
controlled by a committee, would have the same
powers as an assignee, and there would be no difficulty about his power to distribute funds in specie.
The committee was not an advisory but a directory body, whose commands must be obeyed. If
what had been stated by some of the creditors
were true, that the arrangements at the meeting
were such that they could not vote at all, or voted
UNDER A MEAFFREHENSION
as to the facta, it was apparent that they had not
been enabled to vote advisedly. Of course if he
confirmed a resolution looking to the appointment
of a committee the election would continue open.
Should he confirm the resolution he would act
against his own judgment as to its pohery, but he
probably would deter to the judgment of others.
If ne were a creditor he would, without hesitation,
vote against the committee. He would antoning
his decision to-morrow morning.